

and it was certainly this unfortunate period of our expedition to which we owed the fevers brought home, which tormented us for several years afterwards. At this station we procured examples of *Pionias violaceus* (three), *Automolus sclateri*, *Momotus brasiliensis*, and *Rhamphocelus jacapa*. A welcome acquisition were three specimens of the most interesting, rare, and beautiful Parrot *Caica vulturina*, called "Periquito d'anta"—that is, "Tapir-Parrakeet."

At São Luiz I observed a yellow-breasted Trogon breeding in a white-ants' nest on a Genipapeiro-tree, some 15 feet from the ground. *Monasa nigra* was still frequent; *Momotus* was regularly heard in the morning and evening, as well as *Nyctibius*.

Near the island called Gipióca reappeared the first "Ciguanas" (*Opisthocomus cristatus*), characteristic of the lower river-zone only.

On the 15th of July, in the evening, we reached our base of operations—Approága. We had to remain there eight days; during the first three of which I endured sharp attacks of fever. On our return to Pará my companions were also struck down by fever, which obliged us to take a holiday, spent by Dr. H. Huber, our botanist, in Ceará, and by myself in Rio de Janeiro, though not with quite satisfactory results.

III. LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE RIVER CAPIM.

<i>List of Birds observed by the author on the River Capim, June–July 1897.</i>	<i>List of Birds collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace on the River Capim in May–June 1849.</i>
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+1. *Urubitinga schistacea*.

+2. — *zonura*.

+3. *Sarcorhamphus papa*.

+4. *Falco rufigularis*.

5. *Ibycter americanus*.

6. *Harpagus diodon*.

7. *Asturina magnirostris*.

8. *Cathartes urubitinga*.

9. — *urubu*.

10. *Milvago chimachina*.

+1. *Spizaëtus tyrannus*.

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| 11. <i>Nauclerus furcatus</i> . | |
| 12. <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> . | |
| 13. <i>Ara chloroptera</i> . | |
| 14. — <i>macao</i> . | 2. <i>Conurus perlatus</i> . |
| 15. <i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i> . | |
| 16. <i>Pionias violaceus</i> . | 3. <i>Urochroma purpurata</i> . |
| 17. <i>Caica vulturina</i> . | |
| 18. <i>Brotogerys tuipara</i> . | |
| 19. <i>Chrysotis amazonica</i> . | |
| 20. — <i>inornata</i> . | |
| 21. <i>Rhamphastus ariel</i> . | |
| 22. — <i>erythrorhynchus</i> . | 4. <i>Pteroglossus aracari</i> . |
| 23. <i>Selenidera goeldi</i> . | |
| 24. <i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i> . | |
| 25. <i>Ceelus jumana</i> . | |
| 26. <i>Campophilus rubricollis</i> . | 5. <i>Campophilus trachelopyrus</i> . |
| 27. <i>Chloronerpes flavigula</i> . | |
| 28. <i>Ceryle amazona</i> . | |
| 29. — <i>americana</i> . | |
| 30. — <i>torquata</i> . | |
| 31. <i>Bucco hyperrhynchus</i> . | 6. <i>Bucco tamatia</i> . |
| 32. <i>Malacoptila rufa</i> . | |
| 33. <i>Monasa nigra</i> . | |
| 34. — <i>morpheus</i> . | |
| 35. <i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> . | 7. <i>Jacamerops grandis</i> . |
| 36. <i>Galbula cyaneicollis</i> . | 8. <i>Galbula cyaneicollis</i> . |
| 37. <i>Momotus brasiliensis</i> . | |
| 38. <i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i> . | 9. <i>Podager nacunda</i> . |
| 39. <i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i> . | |
| 40. <i>Crotophaga major</i> . | 10. <i>Crotophaga major</i> . |
| 41. — <i>ani</i> . | |
| 42. <i>Piaya macrura</i> . | |
| 43. <i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i> . | |
| 44. <i>Trogon viridis</i> . | 11. <i>Trogon viridis</i> . |
| 45. <i>Ostinops decumanus</i> . | |
| 46. — <i>viridis</i> . | |
| 47. <i>Cassicus persicus</i> . | |
| 48. — <i>hæmorrhous</i> . | |
| 49. <i>Cassidix oryzivora</i> . | |
| 50. <i>Coturniculus manimbe</i> . | |
| 51. <i>Pitylus erythromelas</i> . | 12. <i>Pitylus erythromelas</i> . |
| 52. <i>Spermophila hypoleuca</i> . | |
| 53. <i>Volatinia jacarini</i> . | |
| 54. <i>Tachyphonus melaleucus</i> . | |
| 55. <i>Euphonia violacea</i> . | |
| 56. <i>Tanagra palmarum</i> . | 13. <i>Calliste boliviana</i> . |

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| 57. <i>Tanagra episcopus.</i> | 14. <i>Arremon silens.</i> |
| 58. <i>Rhamphocœlus jacapa.</i> | |
| 59. <i>Cœreba cyanea.</i> | |
| 60. <i>Troglodytes musculus.</i> | |
| 61. <i>Thryothorus genibarbis.</i> | |
| 62. <i>Tyrannus melancholicus.</i> | 15. <i>Colopterus galeatus.</i> |
| 63. <i>Rhynchoicyclus ruficauda.</i> | |
| 64. <i>Saurophagus lictor.</i> | 16. <i>Myiobius erythrurus.</i> |
| 65. <i>Mionectes oleagineus.</i> | |
| 66. <i>Pipra leucocilla.</i> | |
| 67. — <i>auricapilla.</i> | |
| 68. <i>Chiromachæris manacus.</i> | |
| 69. <i>Todirostrum maculatum.</i> | |
| 70. <i>Lathria cinerea.</i> | + 17. <i>Querula cruenta.</i> |
| 71. <i>Pachyrhamphus cinereus.</i> | |
| 72. <i>Thamnophilus nigrocinereus.</i> | |
| 73. — <i>amazonicus.</i> | 18. <i>Thamnophilus amazonicus.</i> |
| 74. — <i>simplex.</i> | |
| 75. — <i>maculicauda.</i> | |
| 76. <i>Hypocnemis melanopogon.</i> | |
| 77. <i>Synallaxis rutilans.</i> | 19. <i>Myrmotherula axillaris.</i> |
| 78. <i>Dysithamnus mentalis.</i> | 20. — <i>brevicauda.</i> |
| 79. <i>Rhopoterpe torquata.</i> | 21. — <i>hauxwelli.</i> |
| 80. <i>Phlogopsis nigromaculata.</i> | |
| + 81. <i>Glyphorhynchus cuneatus.</i> | 22. <i>Glyphorhynchus cuneatus.</i> |
| 82. <i>Dendrobates ruficeps.</i> | 23. <i>Dendromis eytoni.</i> |
| 83. <i>Formicivora grisea.</i> | + 24. <i>Rhamphocœnus melanurus.</i> |
| 84. <i>Phylidor pyrrhodes.</i> | 25. <i>Sclerurus caudatus.</i> |
| 85. <i>Automolus sclateri.</i> | + 26. — <i>mexicanus.</i> |
| 86. <i>Progne tapera.</i> | |
| 87. <i>Tachycineta albiventris.</i> | |
| 88. <i>Atticora fasciata.</i> | |
| 89. <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis.</i> | |
| 90. <i>Columba speciosa.</i> | |
| 91. — <i>plumbea.</i> | + 27. <i>Columba vinacea.</i> |
| 92. <i>Geotrygon montana.</i> | |
| 93. <i>Chamaepelia passerina.</i> | |
| 94. <i>Odontophorus guianensis.</i> | 28. <i>Odontophorus guianensis.</i> |
| 95. <i>Crypturus pileatus.</i> | |
| 96. — <i>variegatus.</i> | |
| 97. — <i>strigulosus.</i> | |
| 98. <i>Tinamus solitarius.</i> | |
| 99. <i>Psophia obscura.</i> | |
| 100. <i>Pipile cuyubi.</i> | |
| 101. <i>Mitua mitu.</i> | |
| 102. <i>Crax fasciolata.</i> | |

103. *Penelope superciliaris*.
 104. *Ortalis aracuan*.
 †105. *Heliornis fulica*.
 106. *Tigrisoma brasiliense*.
 107. *Cancroma cochlearia*.
 †108. *Ardea leuce*.
 †109. — *virescens*.
 110. *Eurypyga helias*.
 †111. *Ploplopterus spinosus*.
 112. *Parra jacana*.
 113. *Aramides chiricote*.
 †114. *Cairina moschata*.
 115. *Opisthocomus cristatus*.
 †116. *Plotus aninga*.

The number of species of birds observed and identified with certainty by us was thus 116* ; Wallace in 1849 collected examples of 28 species. Together this would give the total number of 144 species of River-Capim birds ; but there is a reduction to make of 7 species common to both collectors, the real total being 137.

As the Avifauna of the whole Amazonian basin includes, according to our recently executed census, 1156 species †, and as the Avifauna of the State of Pará, according to the present state of our knowledge, contains 330 species ‡—that is, one quarter, more or less, of the whole Amazonian Avifauna,—the Capim list, with 137 species, represents between one-third and one-half of the Pará ornithology, manifestly a considerable fraction, sufficient to allow fairly definite conclusions regarding the character and composition of the bird-life of this district to be drawn from it.

Pará, August 1902.

* I have intentionally omitted some species not sufficiently identified, especially among the Trochilids.

† Our census is based on the 27 volumes of the Brit. Mus. Catalogue.

‡ The census, based on the 27 volumes of the Brit. Mus. Catalogue, gives 329 species of Pará birds ; the census based on our provisional catalogue of the collections of the Pará Museum (manuscript of 1898—the new list is not yet quite ready) embraces 326 species. Selater and Salvin, in their memoir upon Wallace's birds of Lower Amazonia (1867), mention 282 species.